

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

*Talponia batesi* Heinrich.

Fig. 1. Male genitalia of type.

Fig. 2. Seventh and eighth abdominal segments of male type showing: P, lateral pocket of sensory scales on 8th abdominal segment; A VIII s, modified sternite of 8th abdominal segment; A VIII t, modified tergite of 8th abdominal segment.

Fig. 3. Female genitalia of paratype.

(Drawings made under the author's supervision by Mrs. Eleanor A. Carlin of the Bureau of Entomology.)

## A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF MUSCOID FLIES FROM GUATEMALA.

By J. M. ALDRICH, *Associate Curator, U. S. National Museum.*

Among some Diptera recently received for identification from Dr. Jos. Bequaert, were the following two new species. Doctor Bequaert wishes to publish on their larval habits and I therefore offer the descriptions in order that they may be properly referred to by him.

### Family MUSCIDAE (Anthomyiidae).

#### CHORTINUS, new genus.

Hind calypter longer than front one; sixth vein not reaching wing margin; scutellum bare below; third vein setulose about halfway to crossvein; first vein setulose on apical half; third and fourth veins parallel near apex, both slightly bent forward and rather far apart; no acrostichals except prescutellar pair; prealar present; pteropleura conspicuously hairy; hypopleura, prosternum and propleura bare; thoracic spiracles large; hind coxae bare behind; hind tibia with minute and almost imperceptible dorsal bristle below middle (calcar).

Type species, *bequaerti*, new species.

#### *Chortinus bequaerti*, new species.

General color reddish brown; antennae, palpi and legs except tarsi yellow.

*Length*, 7.5 to 8.5 mm.

*Male*.—Eyes with distinctly enlarged facets on the upper half or more, changing gradually to a smaller size below and around the outer edge. Front very narrow, the eyes separated only by the width of the anterior ocellus; frontal stripe entirely absent along the middle; frontal bristles diminishing to small hairs in the narrowest part. Parafacials and posterior orbits with grayish white pollen, that of the cheek rather distinctly yellowish. The cheek hardly one-fourth the eye height. Third antennal joint a little more than twice the

second; arista with rather short plumosity which diminishes toward the tip; beard entirely black. Thorax with rather dense whitish pollen on which four longitudinal stripes are quite distinct, the two inner rather narrow and reaching only halfway from the suture to the scutellum, the outer interrupted at the suture. Pleurae a little reddish yellow with thinner gray pollen. Chaetotaxy: dorsocentral 2, 4; humeral 2; posthumeral 1; presutural; 1 notopleural 2; supraalar 2 (the prealar fully half as long as the one behind); intraalar 2; postalar 2; scutellum with three pairs, sternopleural 1, 2, the lower hind one small. Along the middle part of the mesonotum and on the scutellum the hairs are erect and long, rather dense. Abdomen of the same reddish brown color, with an interrupted median dark line; its surface above and below covered with gray or grayish brown pollen which is densely sprinkled with brown dots at the bases of the hairs. Third segment with a marginal row of somewhat depressed bristles; fourth with some scattered discals and a marginal row somewhat erect.

Wings hyaline, the anterior crossvein strongly infuscated, hind crossvein less so and rather strikingly bicurved. The stem vein has on the hind side a few delicate hairs. Calypters white with very distinct brown rim and brown fringe. Halteres yellow.

Legs yellow except the tarsi, which are black; front tibia without the outer bristle; middle tibia without bristle on outer front side, with two on outer hind side; hind tibia with one rather small on outer hind side and one or two quite small on outer front side. Hind femur with dense row of bristles on its whole length above, somewhat double at the base; on the lower front edge another row longer and more hair-like, those toward the base much stouter; on the lower hind edge a few long hair-like bristles. Claws and pulvilli of all the tarsi moderately enlarged, the latter rather conspicuously whitish and rather pointed.

*Female*.—Front dark brown, nearly as wide as one eye, the parafrontal about one-fourth as wide as the middle portion. Tibiae more brownish than in the male.

Described from four males and 19 females, all collected at Santa Emilia, Pochuta, Guatemala, in February and March, 1931, by Dr. Jos. Bequaert, after whom the species is named; and one female in the National Museum collection, collected by C. M. Rouillard at La Providencia, Obispo, Guatemala. Two paratype males and five paratype females, of Dr. Bequaert's series, are retained in the U. S. National Museum, the others are returned to him.

*Paratype*.—Male and female, Cat. No. 43881, U. S. N. M.

This new genus is allied to *Phaonia*, differing in the presence of setules on first and third veins, in the hairiness of the pteropleura, and other characters. The species suggests in the former character *Aricia pruinosa* Macquart, described from Galveston, Tex., in Dipt. Exot. Suppl., I, 1846, p. 329 (sep. p. 20). Stein reports on the supposed type in Bigot's collection in Zeitsch. Hym. u. Dipt., VII, 1907, p. 285, that the first vein is setulose on the apical half, and the third at base, as in the present species. He reports the presence of two pairs of pre-

sutural acrostichals and other differences. I have never seen a specimen agreeing with his notes on *pruinosa*.

### Family CALLIPHORIDAE.

#### *Mesembrinella formosa*, new species.

Mesonotum brown; pleurae, coxae and femora yellow; abdomen yellowish at base, the apical part blue.

*Length*, 8.2 to 9.4 mm.

*Male*.—Eyes almost contiguous, the front at narrowest only half as wide as the anterior ocellus. Parafacial and posterior orbit with silvery white pollen which is almost imperceptible on the cheek, the yellow ground color showing through. Antennae yellow, the third joint blackish on the front side from the arista to the tip; palpi yellow. Mesonotum dark brown with almost silvery pollen, leaving a median black stripe and one on each side, all of which reach almost to the scutellum. Scutellum entirely dark brown. Chaetotaxy: acrostichal 1, 1; dorsocentral 2, 3; humeral 3; posthumeral 2; presutural 1; notopleural 2; supraalar 4, the second and fourth very small; intraalar 2; postalar 2; sternopleural 1, 1; scutellum with only one pair of laterals, one apical and one discal. Pleurae yellow, thinly pollinose, the spiracles large and conspicuous. Calypters translucent, the anterior one bordered with black. Halteres yellow.

Abdomen yellow at base, the last three segments shining blue and rather tessellated with white pollen; third and fourth segments with apical row of bristles, no discs.

Tibiae rather brown, middle and hind ones a little more so; all the tarsi blackish. Claws and pulvilli moderately elongated, the latter brownish.

Wing with a uniform brownish infuscation; costal segment between the second and third veins nearly three times that between the third and fourth.

*Female*.—Front less than one-fourth the head width, the frontal stripe black on the upper half or more, lower part reddish; parafacial a little over one-fourth the middle stripe. Parafacial rather wide, at narrowest wider than the third antennal joint (in the male not so wide as third antennal joint).

Described from one male and six females. The male and one female were collected at Santa Emilia, Pochuta, Guatemala, in February and March, 1931; one female collected at Pacayal, Pochuta, Guatemala, in the same period; four females at Moca, Guatemala, in March and April, 1931. All were collected by Dr. Jos. Bequaert. Three paratype females are retained by the U. S. National Museum, the others returned to Dr. Bequaert.

*Paratype*.—Female, Cat. No. 43882 U. S. N. M.

In my key to the genus published in the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, vol. 66, art. 18, 1925, p. 11, this species runs to *flavicrura*, from which it differs in having only one pair of presutural acrostichals, the front and parafacial considerably wider in the female, the antennae partly blackish, the epistoma not prominent, the pleurae and tibiae much more yellow.

---